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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

CARIBBEAN SEA. BOTTOM AND CURRENTS.—Die Bodenformen und Strömungen des Karaibischen Meeres. John C. Soley. *Annal. d. Hydrog. u. Mar. Met.* Vol. 37, No. 8, pp. 348-351, 1909.

GEOLOGY.—On an early Tertiary Land-connection between North and South America. Dr. R. F. Scharff. *The Amer. Nat.*, No. 513, Sept., 1909.

METEOROLOGY.—Storm Depth, Rate of Movement and Intensity. Wm. R. Blair. *Bull. Mount Weather Observ.*, Vol. 2, Part 2, pp. 72-4, 1909.

OCEANOGRAPHY.—Hidden Perils of the Deep. Charts. G. R. Putnam. *Nat. Geog. Mag.*, Vol. 20, No. 9, pp. 822-37, 1909.

OCEANOGRAPHY. SOUNDINGS.—Lotungen S. M. S. Planet bei Neu-Mecklenburg u. den Salomon-Inseln. Capts. Nippe and v. Trotha. *Annal. d. Hydrogr. u. Mar. Met.*, Vol. 37, No. 8, pp. 346-348, 1909.

SEISMOLOGY.—Earthquakes: Their Causes and Effects. E. O. Hovey. *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, Vol. 48, No. 192, pp. 235-58, 1909.

SEISMOLOGY.—Einiges aus der Erdbebenkunde. Prof. Dr. A. Schmidt. *Gaea*, Vol. 45, No. 7/8, pp. 407-21, 1909.

SEISMOLOGY.—The Evolution and the Outlook of Seismic Geology. Ills. W. H. Hobbs. *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, Vol. 48, No. 192, pp. 259-302, 1909.

SEISMOLOGY.—Seismological Notes. Diagrams. H. F. Reid. *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, Vol. 48, No. 192, 1909.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.—Results of Magnetic Observations made by the Coast and Geod. Surv. between July 1, 1907, and June 30, 1908. R. L. Faris. Appendix 3, *Rep. for 1908*. 163 pp. U. S. Coast and Geod. Surv., 1909.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOCIOLOGICAL.—Les Monographies de Village. Prof. Joseph Halkin. 7 pp., Liège, 1908.

TROPICAL HYGIENE.—Aerztlicher Ratgeber für Tropenreisende. Dr. G. Rheiner. *Mitt. der Ostschweiz. Geog.-Comm.-Gesellsch. in St. Gallen*, No. 1, pp. 1-48, 1909.

NEW MAPS.

NORTH AMERICA.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS.

NORTH AMERICA.—Map of North America, showing Distribution of Pre-Cambrian Rocks. 1 inch=350 miles. In *Bull.* 360. "Pre-Cambrian Geology of North America," Washington, 1909. [Three tints show metamorphic sediments, Algonkian areas and ancient schists and intrusives.]

UNITED STATES.—Map of Pre-Cambrian Rocks of the Lake Superior Region. 1 inch=70 miles. 43° 10'-50° N.; 84°-98° W. In *Bull.* 360, "Pre-Cambrian Geology of North America," Washington, 1909. [Formations in colours.]

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Reconnaissance Map of a Portion of Northern Idaho and N. W. Montana. 1 inch=23 miles. 47°-49° N.; 114°-117° W. In "A

Geological Reconnaissance in Northern Idaho and N. W. Montana," *Bull.* 384, Washington, 1909. [Ten tints for geological formations.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MAPS.

UNITED STATES.—Soil Survey Maps of Colbert and Henry Cos., Ala.; Wexford Co., Mich.; Holmes Co., Miss.; Robeson Co., N. C.; Corpus Christi Area and Franklin Co., Tex. 1 inch=1 mile. [Each map accompanied by descriptive text.]

UNITED STATES.—Maps of Toulumne, Sierra, Placer, Eldorado and Shasta Cos., California. 1 inch=3.5 miles. State Mining Bureau, San Francisco, 1909. [Shows, in red, boundaries of national forests; also reservoir sites for San Francisco in Toulumne Co.]

UNITED STATES.—Map showing the Distribution of the Gold Deposits of Georgia. 1 inch=17 miles. By S. P. Jones, Ass't. State Geologist. *Geol. Surv. of Ga., 2d Rep., Bull.* 19, Atlanta, 1909. [Auriferous areas in red.]

UNITED STATES.—Preliminary Map of Dahlonga District, Ga. 1:72,000=1.13 mile to an inch. By Arthur Keith. *Geol. Surv. of Ga., 2d Rep., Bull.* 19, Atlanta, 1909. [A sketch map showing geological formations.]

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE.—Hydrographic Charts. (a) No. 145. Seno Otway, Estuario Silva Palmo. 1:100,000. 53° 14' S.; 71° 51' W. 1903. (b) No. 122. Seno Ultima Esperanza. Canal Señoret. Estero Eberhardt. 1:30,000. Situacion Pta. Mila: 51° 43' S.; 72° 36' W. 1903. (c) No. 92. Puerto Montt. 1:10,000. 41° 28' 23" S.; 72° 56' 56" W. 1899. [Soundings and heights in meters.]

AFRICA.

EGYPT.—Egypt. 1:50,000=0.7 mile to an inch. Sheets: IV-I, N.W.; IV-I, V-I, V-II, V-V, VI-IV, VI-V, VII-III, VIII-I, VIII-III N.E. Survey Dept., Cairo, Egypt, 1909. 50 mills a sheet.

MAURITANIA.—Carte de la Mauritanie. 1:1,000,000=15.78 miles to an inch. 15°-21° N.; 13° 25'-19° W. from Paris. Par M. le Capitaine du Génie Gérard. Service Géographique des Colonies, Paris, 1909. [The map gives the cartographic results of the work of French army officers and civil officials since 1905 in this almost unknown region fronting on the Atlantic, between Senegal and the Spanish territory of Rio de Oro. It shows routes, wadys, oases, wells, dunes, French posts, the position of mountain chains or peaks, etc. The map makes a distinct addition to our knowledge of this part of Africa.]

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.—Route from Ibo to Lake Nyasa, July-August, 1908. 1:1,500,000=23.67 miles to an inch. *Geog. Jour.*, Vol. 34, No. 5, 1909. [Illustrates a paper by Major Stevenson-Hamilton on his journey. The map is from a route traverse checked by astronomical observations for latitude and adjusted to the Admiralty chart of the coast and to positions fixed on the Anglo-Portuguese boundary.]

SAHARA.—Air. 28 kilometers to an inch. No map net. In "Les Touareg du Sud-Est," by Lieut. Jean Larose, Paris, 1909. [Black and white map, with inset of Agadez, scale, 1 inch=2,200 meters. The most detailed map of all features of the oasis yet produced.]

ASIA.

CHINA.—Map of Yün-nan. 1:1,267,200=20 miles to an inch. 20°-30° 20' N.; 96° 45'-106° E. Compiled by Major H. R. Davies. In "Yün-nan, the Link between India and the Yangtze." George Putnam's Sons, New York, 1909. [The best general map of Yunnan yet produced. There are, however, many large white spaces marked "unexplored." A small part of the map is based upon surveys of the Survey of India, but it is chiefly the work of British officers, who, having no time for triangulation, made a plane-table traverse, measuring distances with a cyclometer wheel. The heights depend on aneroid and boiling point observations.]

CHINA.—Plan de Pékin. 1:15,000=1,250 feet to an inch. R. Chapelot & Co., Paris, 1909. 1.50 fr. [A fine plan of Pekin in red and blue, showing the boundaries between the Red, Imperial, Tartar and Chinese cities. Only the most important names are printed, but hundreds of numerals refer to lists of palaces and other buildings, bridges, markets, etc., on the margin.]

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—Zeediëpten rondom Celebes. 1:2,500,000=39.4 miles to an inch. 2° N.-7° S.; 118°-126° E. With "De onderzeese vorm van Celebes," by J. F. Niermeyer. *Tijdsch.*, Roy. Netherlands Geog. Soc., Vol. 26, No. 4, 1909. [Sea depths shown in gradations of blue. Soundings and mountain heights in meters. The deepest sea area (over 5,000 meters) around Celebes, is east of the southern part of the island and begins about 40 miles from the coast.]

INDIA.—The Lohit Brahmaputra. 1:250,000=3.95 miles to an inch. 27° 45'-28° 17' N.; 95° 58'-97° 10' E. With paper "The Lohit-Brahmaputra between Assam and Southeastern Tibet," by Noel Williamson. *Geog. Jour.*, Vol. 34, No. 4, London, 1909. [Based on a plane-table survey.]

AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.

AUSTRALIA.—Map of New South Wales, showing Mining Districts and Divisions and the Position of the principal Copper Lodes. 1 inch=30 miles. In "The Copper Mining Industry," *Bull.* 6, by J. E. Carne. Geol. Surv., Dep't of Mines, Sydney, 1908. [Shows boundaries of mining divisions and districts and the principal mines and lodes.]

NEW ZEALAND.—(a) Geological Map of Skipper's Creek & Soho Survey Districts; (b) Geological Map of Mid-Wakatipu Survey District; (c) Geological Map of Shotover Survey District, all on scale of 1:63,360=1 mile to an inch; (d) Plan of Skipper's Point Alluvial Goldfield, scale, 10 chains to an inch; (e) Topography of the Arrow Watershed above Macetown (black and white), scale, 80 chains to an inch. In *Bull.* 7, "The Geology of the Queenstown Subdivision, Western Otago Division." By James Park, Wellington, 1909. [The geological maps are coloured for formations, lodes and old workings, and a separate sheet gives geological sections.]

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—Karte der Goldberg-und Ankogelgruppe. 1:50,000=0.7 mile to an inch. Bearbeitet von Gustav Freytag mit beiträgen von F. Kordon. Mit einer Übersichtskarte der neuen Tauernbahn. 1:250,000=3.95 miles to an inch. G. Freytag & Berndt, Vienna. Price, paper, M. 2.50. [The larger map has red contours with hatching and light and shade effects, and is a fine example of effective expression of relief on a comparatively large map scale. All roads and

paths are shown; firn, glaciers and moraine are distinguished one from another, and much small detail, such as Alpine huts, saw mills, ruins, etc., is given. A superior map of this part of the eastern Alps.]

AUSTRIA.—Karte des Landes Vorarlberg. 1:300,000=4.73 miles to an inch. Area, 60 by 90 kilometers. G. Freytag & Berndt, Vienna. 15 heller. [A hand map for students with relief very clearly brought out by contours and light and shade effects. A good map also for tourists in this district.]

AUSTRIA.—Karte des politischen Bezirkes Hietzing-Umgebung. 1:25,000=0.39 mile to an inch. G. Freytag & Berndt, Vienna, 1908. [This map of one of the suburban districts of Vienna is a good example of the great variety of information that may be scientifically expressed on a map of large scale.]

FRANCE.—Marche des courants de marée autour de la presqu'île du Cotentin, après les cartes marine. No scale. By Frédéric Lemoine. With paper of same title, by G. Lemoine, in *Rep. Congrès national des Sociétés françaises de Géog.* Session 24, Rouen, 1903. E. Cagniard, Rouen, 1904. [12 black and white maps of the Cotentin part of the Normandy coast showing flood and ebb tides, lines of separation of currents and rate of speed.]

FRANCE.—Small maps of France in paper "Géographie agricole, industrielle, commerciale et économique de la Seine-inférieure," by M. Turquan. *Rep. Congrès national des Sociétés de Géog.*, Session 24, Rouen. 1903. [The maps show the movement of population in France, distribution of wheat and wine growing by departments, distribution of the working population, wealth, steam machinery, hydraulic power, metals, taxed forests, wine, alcohol and oil consumption and yield of timber.]

GULF OF BOTHNIA.—Der Bottnische Meerbusen in den Jahren 1904-1905. 18 plates of maps and diagrams illustrating "Untersuchungen zur Kenntniss der Wasserbewegungen u. d. Wasserumsetzung in den Finland umgebenden Meeren, I. By Rolf Witting. *Finländische hydrographisch-biologische Untersuchungen*, No. 2, Helsingfors, 1908. [The maps of the Gulf of Bothnia in this volume are: (Tafel 1) Tiefenkarte, 1:1,750,000; (5) Salzgehalt und Temperatur in verschiedenen Tiefen—21 small maps showing salinity and thermal conditions at various depths in May, August and November, 1904; (6) the same facts for these months in 1905; (10 and 11) Wind und Strom beobachtet auf den Stationen. Kurven gleicher Tiefe der isobaren Flächen—for May, August and November, 1904 and 1905; (18) Flaschenposten, 6 maps illustrating drift experiments in 1904-5.]

ITALY.—Porto di Messina. *Boll. Soc. Geog. Ital.* Vol. 10, No. 8, Rome, 1909. [Two plates containing 11 maps and plans on different scales, including a geological map of Messina in 1:25,000, a plan of the port in 1:10,000, and plans of streets showing the distribution of ruins in the earthquake of 1908. Nine of the figures are in colours.]

UNITED KINGDOM.—Stanford's New Orographical Map of the British Isles. 1:728,640=11.5 miles to an inch. 4 Sheets. Compiled under the Direction of H. J. Mackinder. Edward Stanford, London, 1909. Price, in sheets, 16s; mounted on rollers, 20s. [An educational map on the same plan as the maps of the continents in this series, previously noticed in the *Bulletin*. These maps though of superior merit, have been criticized because most of the geographical names cannot be read at a distance. The aim of Dr. Mackinder has been, however, to produce a series of school maps in which the broad relief effects will not be

interfered with by the lettering when viewed at a distance. Four shades of brown are used for land elevations and five of blue for sea depths. Dr. Mackinder's four pages of text is, as usual, illuminative, and will be most helpful to the student.]

POLAR.

ANTARCTIC.—Three maps in *Geog. Jour.*, Vol. 34, No. 5, illustrating paper "Some Results of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-9," by E. H. Shackleton:

(a) General Map showing the Explorations and Surveys of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-9. 1:6,000,000=94.6 miles to an inch. [Shows, in red, Shackleton's sea routes to and from South Victoria Land, and the sledge routes to his farthest south and to the South Magnetic Pole. The tremendous Beardmore Glacier which Shackleton ascended for more than 2° of latitude to the summit of the continental plateau is in blue. Scott's routes on his earlier expedition are in black. An inset in 1:48,000,000, sketches the Antarctic area, notes the coasts discovered and the farthest south of the various explorers. Wilkes Land is not named.]

(b) Route and Surveys of the Southern Journey Party. From Traverses and Astronomical Observations by Eric Marshall. 1:1,500,000=23.67 miles to an inch. [Marks each day's advance of Shackleton from the 82nd parallel to his farthest south, 88° 23' S.; 162° E. Gives many compass variations, heights, and names many mountains and the glaciers tributary to Beardmore Glacier. When Shackleton began the ascent of this glacier, he was 652 feet above sea level; at the glacier summit, 7,865 feet; at his farthest south, 10,050 feet.]

(c) Route and Surveys of the South Magnetic Polar Party, 1908-9. From Triangulation and Traverses by Douglas Mawson. 1:1,500,000. [Shows the track of the sledge party to the South Magnetic Pole, the route of the party up Mount Erebus and the track of the western sledge party on Ferrar Glacier.]

GENERAL.

L'ANNÉE CARTOGRAPHIQUE.—Supplément annuel à toutes les publications de Géographie et de Cartographie. Dressé et rédigé sous la direction de F. Schrader. Hachette et Cie, Paris, 1909. 3 fr. [Contains three double sheets of coloured maps with explanatory text on the reverse relating to exploration, new surveys, boundary changes and economic development.] The maps are:

ASIA.—Dr. Sven Hedin's itineraries across Tibet, 1906-8; Chinese Turkestan and Western China, itineraries of the Ollone Mission in 1906-9 and of Dr. Stein, 1906-8; Arabia, itineraries of Captains Butler and Aylmer; Hainan, explorations of M. Cl. Madrolle, 1907.

AFRICA.—Mauritania, from Capt. Gérard's map; New frontier between the French Congo and Cameroons (convention of April 18, 1908); Southern Frontier of Ethiopia according to the delimitation of 1907-8; Central Sahara, a hypsometrical sketch map after R. Chudeau.

AMERICA AND THE POLAR REGIONS.—The Nimrod Antarctic expedition under Lieut. Shackleton, 1907-9; Alaska; N. E. Greenland, the Mylius Erichsen expedition to northeast Greenland, 1906-8; New geographical positions determined by the Scientific Commissions of Venezuela.

THE OCEANS.—(a) The Atlantic Ocean; (b) The Pacific Ocean; (c) The Indian Ocean. Equatorial Scale of each map, 1:20,000,000=315.6 miles to an

inch. Mollweide's Equal Area Projection. W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., Edinburgh and London, 1909. [These are school wall maps. Six shades of blue are used for sea depths, the deepest tint showing depths of over 24,000 feet. A brown tint indicates land below sea level and a shade of green and three of ochre show elevations above the sea, the deepest tint relating to land above 6,000 feet in height. The relations between land heights and sea depths are well shown by the colour scheme. All details may be plainly seen from the rear of a large class room. The maps have a high standard of accuracy and are well adapted for class instruction as to the broad features of the conformation of the sea floor and of the land forms. Some changes on the plates may well be made. Most of the more important volcanoes are indicated, but many of the extinct volcanoes, such as Kilimanjaro and Kenia in Africa, and Rainier in North America, are not differentiated from those that are active. The region of largest volcanic activity in Africa (Mufumbiro) is not shown as volcanic. The deep troughs, one in the Indian Ocean and the other just east of the northern Philippines, revealed by the German Planet expedition, are not indicated. The theory, based largely upon the discovery by Nansen of great depths in the Asian Arctic Ocean, has full expression on one of these maps and is confirmed by Peary's sounding taken within five miles of the pole.]

OTHER ACCESSIONS.

AMERICA.

ADAMS, J. S.—Florida: its Climate, Soil, and Productions, with a Sketch of its History, Natural Features and Social Condition. A Manual . . . Inducements to Immigrants. Jacksonville, Edwd. M. Cheney. 1869. 8vo. pr.

AMERICAN HISTORY, EARLY.—Original Narratives of. Narratives of New Netherland. 1609-1664. Edited by J. Franklin Jameson. Maps, etc. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1909. 8vo.

BARRANTES, FRANCISCO MONTERO.—Elementos de Historia de Costa Rica. 2 vols. San José de Costa Rica, Tipografia Nacional. 1892-1894. 8vo. pr.

BAYARD, JAMES.—A Brief Exposition of the Constitution of the United States. With an Appendix, containing the Declaration of Independence, and the Articles of Confederation. Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson. 1834. 12mo.

BLISS, WILLIAM ROOT.—Colonial Times on Buzzard's Bay. [Map, etc.] Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1888. 8vo.

CARNEGIE, ANDREW.—Triumphant Democracy or Fifty Years' March of the Republic. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887. 8vo.

CARTER, CHARLES FRANKLIN.—Some By-Ways of California. New York, The Grafton Press. (1902). 12mo.

CONANT, THOMAS.—Upper Canada Sketches. Map, etc. Toronto, William Briggs. 1898. 8vo.

DEBOUCHEL, VICTOR.—Histoire de la Louisiane, depuis les premières découvertes jusqu' en 1840. Nouvelle-Orleans, J. F. Lelievre. 1841. 8vo.

FABENS, JOSEPH W.—A Story of Life on the Isthmus. New York, George P. Putnam & Co. 1853. 12mo.